Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 6, 1843. {NUMBER 114.

EDITED BY

HAMPTON & M'DOWELL.

TERMS:

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ADDRESS

OF THE CONVENTION OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, Met at Columbia, on the 22d of May, 1843,

TO THE

Democratic Republican Party of the United States.

We have convened, Fellow-Citizens, to deliberate on the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and have given it that serious attention which its great importance demands at all times, but more especially, in the present critical condition of the country. The result is our unanimous determination to recommend to you JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN as the candidate of the Democratic Republican Party, for next President. We are also unanimous in recommending, *that the General Convention of the party should be held in Baltimore, in May, 1844; that each State should appoint so many Delegates as she is entitled to members in the Electoral College; that two should be appointed at large, and the remainder by Districts, one from each Congressional District, where there are such in a State, and where not, by the mode which the Republican Party of such State may determine; and that the votes should be given as the majority of the Democratic party direct, and express the opinions of the people; and that the members should vote per capita.*"

We shall pass over all minor and subordinate considerations for recommending Mr. CALHOUN, and proceed directly to state the leading and paramount reason for giving him our preference. We then rest our recommendation on his long, faithful, and important public services; on his acknowledged abilities, energy, firmness, and sagacity; on his profound knowledge of the Constitution and the genius and character of our admirable system of Government; on his high administrative talents; on his devoted attachment to free and popular institutions, and the principles and doctrines of the Republican party; and, finally, on the spotless purity of his life.

These are high qualifications, but not higher than he possesses, nor, (as we believe) than a large majority of his fellow-citizens accord him. They are those, which at all times should be regarded, as paramount in the selection of the Chief Magistrate and as decisive, at such a period as the present, when the government is surrounded by perils and difficulties, when its character and credit are greatly sunk, at home and abroad; when great abuses and corruption have crept into its administration; when the principles of the Constitution have been departed from; and when universal embarrassment prevails throughout the land. It is at such a period that the great and only question should be, who is best qualified to carry the Government through its perils and difficulties; to correct its errors; reform its abuses; elevate its character and credit, re-establish the Constitution, and restore confidence and the prosperity of the country? Whoever he may be, he ought to be the man. Every subordinate consideration should yield.

Who, then, is the man for the present period? Without intending to underrate or disparage the high qualifications of the distinguished individuals of the party, whose names have been presented by their friends, as candidates, we respond to the question, Mr. CALHOUN is the man. We sincerely believe, that he unites in himself more fully, and in a higher degree, than any other individual, all the high qualities demanded by the occasion; and that his election would do more to redeem the character of the Government and country, and restore confidence and prosperity, than the selection of any other man, or occurrence of any other event.

It is not to be disguised that the deplorable condition of the country may be almost exclusively traced to errors and mismanagement of the Government. It can be charged either to the Constitution, or the dispensations of Providence. On the contrary, His dispensations have not only been liberal, but munificent, in abundant harvests and almost universal health, while to the violation or neglect of the provisions of the Constitution may be traced most of the evils that have befallen us. We then must mainly look for their remedy, to the correction of the errors of the Government, and the reformation of its abuses, and for that to the selection of the President, without whose lead, and enlightened and hearty co-operation, there can be no thorough and radical reform, or essential change in the course of Government, as experience has abundantly proved. What his lead and co-operation will be in the coming administration depends on the individual to be elected, and that as far as the party is concerned, on the candidate to be nominated; and hence, at this [illegible] importance of making the proper selections.

It may be supposed, that the fact of Mr CALHOUN being a native of South Carolina has influenced us in making up an estimate of his qualifications, and that large deductions ought to be made on that account. We are not unaware how much opinion is liable to be biased by State attachments: and have made allowance for it, but it is possible not enough. If, however, deduction is to be made on that account, from the weight of our opinion in his favor, there are other considerations, which ought at least to throw an equal weight in the opposite scale. If the fact, that we are of the State and vicinage of Mr. CALHOUN, is calculated to warp our judgement and lessen the weight of our opinion in his favor, the same fact is equally calculated in another view, to add to its, weight. For while it may bias our opinion in his favor, it gives us the opportunity to view his conduct, public and private, more closely and minutely, and to make up our opinion from actual observation and full and correct knowledge. When with such advantages the jury of the vicinage—the whole State, an unanimous verdict in his favor, it ought to be entitled to full credence. We say unanimous, for their is literally, but one party in the State, as far as he is concerned.

On this elevated ground, we rest our preference for Mr. CALHOUN. To that, we might add many other reasons, entitled to much consideration, but of a subordinate character. Among them, that he belongs to a portion of the Union, which has never yet had a President. The Central States, the Northern and Eastern, the Western and North-Western, all have had their Presidents; but the Southern or South-Western,—the great exporting States from the exchange of whose products with the rest of the world more than two-thirds of the revenue of the Union has been drawn, and which have ever furnished their full share of talents, patriotism, eloquence, and wisdom to the councils of the nation—have never yet had one.

In this connexion there is another view not less entitled to consideration. The Presidents have heretofore been taken exclusively from the larger States. There is not an instance of one, in the long course of half a century, selected from the medium size, on smaller States. Is it to be inferred from these remarkable facts, that the smaller and weaker States and the least populous portions of the Union are to be permanently excluded from its honors?—or rather has it been an accidental course of events, without aim or design? The latter we hope has been the case, but surely on the first fitting occasion, generosity, the sense of justice and sound policy, require of the larger States, and more populous portions of the Union, that they should give a practical and substantial proof, that it has been in reality accidental, and not designed. And what occasion can be more fitting than the present?

If the high qualifications of Mr. CALHOUN, strengthened by such long and important services, unanimously supported, as there is every reason to believe [illegible] by his State, but the portion of the Union to which he belongs, cannot ensure his election, is it to be expected that any citizen hereafter belonging to it, however eminent his talents or great his services, or from the smaller States, will ever be elected? And would there not be strong grounds for believing that their citizens are forever to be disfranchised, as far as the office of President is concerned, and that the office is to be a permanent monopoly of the larger States and more populous sections? To these, other reasons might be added of not less weight. We shall however allude to one or two, and among them, his disinterested and magnanimous course in his party relations, of which a single instance will suffice.

It is well known, that he did not hesitate, regardless of consequences, in obedience to what he believed to be the true principles and policy of the Republican Party, to separate from the great body of the party in the plenitude of its power, and when the highest rewards and honors of the country were in his grasp. It is equally well known that it subjected him, for the time, to the severest denunciations of those he separated from, and apparently forever blasted his political prospects so far as office, power, and influence were concerned. He willingly sacrificed all to maintain his principles. Nor is it unknown, when the tide of events turned against his former friends, from whom he had separated and when the party was at its greatest depression, and their old opponent ready to rush in and overwhelm them, as they believed forever, it was then that he, forgetting the past, and overlooking all personal considerations, regarding only his duty and his principles, unhesitatingly brought to them at their utmost need, his powerful aid. If events have since turned—if the party is again in the ascendant, and more powerful than ever after its great fall, it may be surely said with truth, that the happy change is, in a great measure, to be attributed to him. It is plain that in all this he sought neither gratitude nor reward; that, however, only enhances his title to both.

To this we add, that he was the first to discover, long in advance, the present dangers and disasters; to point out their causes, and warn against their approach; to use his utmost efforts, and peril his all to avert them; and, when actually arrived, to take the lead in the endeavor to pass through them in safety. In proof of all this, we refer to addresses, speeches, and reports for the last fifteen years. Now that which was then future is past, they look more like history than the anticipations of what was to come, and afford evidence of sagacity and foresight rarely equalled and never surpassed. Although he could not avert the dangers and disasters he anticipated, it cannot be doubted he did much to lessen them, and to prepare the way finally to overcome them; and now, when the question is, How shall they be overcome? who so well qualified to give a satisfactory answer—to undertake the task, and restore health and prosperity to the body-politic, as he who has given such conclusive evidence of his thorough knowledge of the cause and nature of the disease to be remedied!

And, finally, may we not ask, without being thought to disparage the just merits of other candidates for the Presidency, which one of them do his past history and opinions more thoroughly identify with all the great articles of the Democratic creed than Mr. CALHOUN? He, as far back as 1834, discountenanced the connexion of the Government [illegible] broken asunder, he was amongst the first to advocate the necessity of the separation—to plant his foot, without fear of consequences, boldly in the front; and, under denunciations and obloquy unexampled for their bitterness in political warfare, to take up this great measure of reform, and by the force of his decision and genius, principally contributed to sustain and pass it through? Few men have been so efficient in saving the liberties of the country from that most dangerous of all the instruments of Federalism, a United States Bank. Next to Mr. Jefferson, no one who has lived under our Constitution has done more, if as much, to preserve its republican features, by exposing the dangers of consolidation and resisting its encroachments. And when, in the lust for absolute power, it was madly proposed to mutilate the constitution, by abolishing the great balance wheel and conservative provision of the Veto, he was the most distinguished, of all, that gallant band by whose resistance the attempt was frustrated. The best energies of his life have been spent in efforts to reform a degenerating Government, and restore it, by economy and retrenchment, to its original simplicity and purity. He is the true representative of *the great essential principle of Democracy, freedom of human pursuits*, in the exemption of industry from unnecessary burdens and exactions. He recognizes no justice in tariffs taxing unequally the labor and capital of the farmer, the planter, the merchant, the mechanic, the ship-master, and all other industrial pursuits, to give protection to and make the labor and capital of the manufacturer profitable. He believes that such injustice alienates affection between these classes of citizens, and causes deep dissatisfaction with and weakens the Government which sanctions it; that it causes fierce and angry struggles, by the efforts of the one to free themselves from wrongful burdens, and of the other to maintain or increase them; that out of these conflicts, occurring periodically, and mixing themselves up in all governmental questions, the best interests of the manufacturers themselves are far more deeply injured, from the unsettled condition of their existence, and the sudden and ruinous changes to which it subjects their affairs, than they could possibly be by that fair protection which an equal, moderate, and just system of revenue duties would afford, and which, if just, equal, and fair, would be permanent. A power has been claimed as existing in the Government, to give *indirectly*, to the labor and capital of one class, or one section, a preference over those of another, which, at the same time it is acknowledged it would be oppressive to give *directly*; but he admits neither the constitutional right, the morality, nor the logic, by which a mere difference of mode in perpetrating a wrong, can be used to change it into a right; and denies any rightful power in the federal legislature, directly or indirectly, primarily or incidentally, to draw the exactions of the Government from the people by duties on imports, otherwise than by a fair, equal, and bona fide tariff of revenue. [illegible] between a tariff of protection and a tariff of revenue [illegible] *ting for protection*, he is able to see no difference in constitutional principle, and he holds the one as much as the other, repugnant to natural justice and the plainest principles of political economy, and in their tendency subversive of the very ends of civil society. He is not in favor of abolishing duties on imports for a system of direct or internal taxes, but for a system of duties on imports laid purely for revenue, and allowing discriminations only where true revenue principles call for it. He is in favor of burdening commerce and the labor which supports it with no more duties than are indispensable to the economical and necessary wants of the Government. He is unalterably opposed to all extravagance, corruption, and abuses in the expenditure of public moneys, the reform of which cannot be effected so long as all the revenue is levied on the principles of protection, which acts as a bounty on large and influential classes, enlisting them in support of extravagant expenditures as an excuse for high taxation. He believes that the Government has no power nor right to lay taxes, nor to sell the public lands, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds, or any portion thereof, amongst the States; nor that it has any right or power, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the States; nor to carry on a system of internal Improvement. Many of these are cardinal considerations, in comparison with which, the Presidency sinks into insignificance, and no compromises of them can be bartered, even for that high dignity.

Having now given our reasons for preferring Mr. CALHOUN, we shall next proceed to state those that governed us in making the recommendations we have in reference to the General Convention.

Reason and discussion have already done much to settle most of the points connected with the Convention, and about which there was at first a difference of opinion. We regard the question as definitely settled, that Baltimore is to be the place where it is to be held, and shall therefore pass it over without further comment. The expression of opinion, so far as there has been one, is so strongly in favor of May, 1844, it is scarcely to be supposed, that those who prefer November will stand out against it. But four States, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, and New York, have expressed opinions in favor of the latter, while Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, have either expressed opinions in favor of, or given strong indications that they prefer, the former. Indeed the argument, to afford the people ample time to make up and express their opinion, and to mark the course of events and the conduct of public men during the first session of the next Congress, especially in reference to the Tariff and the expenditures of the Government, is so strong, that we do not see how it can well be resisted. But putting aside that and other reasons which might be urged in favor of the later period, it seems to us, as a mere matter of courtesy, if time be requested by any considerable portion of the party, it should be granted, unless the period proposed be obviously unreasonably late, which cannot be alledged against that which we, with so large a portion of the party, have concurred in recommending. On this ground, if no other, we cannot believe that those highly respectable States, which have fixed on an earlier day, will be so wanting in courtesy, as to refuse to yield to so reasonable a request, and persist in adhering to No- [illegible] Under this impression we shall not dwell longer on the reasons in favor of May.

We also regarded it as substantially settled, that the Delegates, with the exception of the two proposed to be appointed by the Republican Members of the Legislature, or a State Convention, are to be appointed by Districts. We are not aware that any State or portion of the party has expressed a preference for any other mode, except Pennsylvania, while most of the States and public meetings, where the subject of the Convention has been agitated, including Virginia, have expressed opinions in its favor.

It is certainly gratifying to observe, that the tendency of a free and enlightened discussion is to unite and harmonize the party, instead of dividing and distracting it, as was feared by many would be the case; and it may be fairly anticipated, that the continuance of the discussion, in the same liberal and free manner, which has already contributed so much to set the important points it has connected with the Convention, will have the same salutary effect in settling the only two, that we regard as remaining in reality unsettled—the number of Delegates to be appointed from each District, and the mode of voting—whether per capita, that is, each member voting individually and his vote counting one, or by the majority, that is, the vote of the whole delegation of the State to be disposed of by a majority of the delegation. The recent Convention held at Richmond, recommended four delegates from each Congressional District, and that a majority of the delegates should dispose of the vote of the State in the Convention: in which the Legislative caucus held at Albany has concurred, while all the other States, as far as we are informed, which have expressed an opinion, are in favor of one delegate from each District, and the *per capita* mode of voting.

We have carefully and impartially examined and compared both, and with every respect for the source from which it emanates, we are compelled to say, that our objection is irresistably strong against what, for brevity, we shall call the plan of the Richmond Convention, and in favor of what, with the same object, we shall call the Maryland plan, that State being the first which fully adopted and recommended it.

And here it is proper to premise, that as the nomination, if acquiesced in, would in effect be the election, so far as the voice of the party is concerned, we hold it, in the first place to be indispensable, that the General Convention should conform, as nearly as may be, to the Electoral College in the manner of constituting it, and the mode of voting and counting the votes. In the next, that every practicable means should be adopted; that the voice of the Convention shall utter the voice of the People in contra-distinction to political managers; and that the relative weight of the States, as fixed by the Constitution, in the election of President and Vice President, should be preserved. These we regard as fundamental principles, by which every proposition in relation to the General Convention ought to be tested. None but those that can stand that test, should be admitted. They are so obviously just and reasonable to require illustration. He would ill deserve the name of Republican who objects to them. It is to them test we intend to bring the points of difference between the two plans, which may be regarded as still unsettled.

We object, then, to the mode of voting and counting recommended by the Richmond Convention, because it adopts a principle unknown to the Constitution, and which, combined with the number of delegates proposed to be appointed from each district, would in practice be destructive of the most important of all the compromises of the Constitution, or as we might with truth say, the fundamental compromise on which the whole rests. As strong as these assertions may appear, we shall, unless greatly deceived, establish their truth beyond controversy.

It is well known to all in the least conversant with our political history, that the greatest difficulty experienced in framing the Constitution, was to establish the relative weight of the States, in the government of the Union. The smaller States, placing themselves on the incontestible principle of the perfect equality of rights between sovereign and independent communities, without regard to size or population, insisted on a like equality of weight in the government of the Union, while the larger and more populous, admitting the correctness of that principle, insisted that in a Federal Republic, composed of States of unequal size, and united for the common defence of the whole, the States which brought to the common stock of power and means the greater share should in fairness and justice have a proportionate weight in the government. Such was the obstinacy, with which both sides maintained their ground, that at one time it was seriously apprehended the object of the Convention would fail, and its labors end in doing nothing. The alarm, which this caused, led to a compromise. The larger States agreed to an equality of representation in the Senate, and the smaller to representation in the House proportioned to population estimated in federal numbers. From these two elements, all the materials for constructing our beautiful and solid political fabric were drawn. The Electoral College for the choosing of President and Vice President consists of the two blended, so as to give to each State the number of electors that she may have members in the two Houses of Congress.

The modes of voting, as prescribed by the Constitution, are in unison with these elements. As there are but two modes of voting known to the Constitution—the *per capita*, and that by a majority, corresponding with the two elements. When the States are intended to be regarded in their original equality, and independent and sovereign character, the mode of voting prescribed is by delegation, each delegation voting by itself, and the majority disposing of the vote of the State; but the vote of the State in such cases, without regard to the number of delegates, counts but one. Such was the mode of voting and counting in the formation adoption of the Constitution, and such the mode prescribed for propositions to amend it, and in the election of President, when the choice devolves on the House, by the failure of the Electoral College to elect. But when the States are not intended to be so regarded, the vote and count is always *per capita*, and such is the mode, accordingly, prescribed for the two Houses of Congress in all cases, except the instance cited, and also for the Electoral College, in voting for a President and Vice President.

It is well known, that it was very difficult to agree on the mode of electing those distinguished officers, resulting from the same conflict between the large and small states, that entering [illegible] as has been stated, the formation of the Constitution itself. That, too, ended in a compromise, which gave the larger States a preponderance in the election by the Electoral College, and the smaller a preponderance in case of a failure of choice, and the election devolving on the House.

It was thus, that this great and dangerous conflict among the States was settled by compromise, and that which endangered the formation of the Constitution was, by consummate wisdom and skill, made to furnish the elements out of which the government was constructed; and what we object to in the plan of the Richmond Convention is, that it confounds these elements by combining together incongruous modes of voting and counting, and thereby adopt a principle unknown to the Constitution, and in deadly conflict with the compromises upon which it rises, and on the observance of which, its balance depends. Our objection applies not to the delegates of the General Convention voting by States, or that a vote of the States should be given by the majority, but what we do object to as blending incongruous modes, is, that the vote of a State should be given by a majority, but counted *per capita*. It is that, which we pronounce to be unknown to the Constitution, and monstrous and destructive in its character. Virginia or any other State, may take choice, to vote by majority, or *per capita*; by whichever she may select, she cannot complain if she should be subject to the mode of counting, which the Constitution, in conformity to its compromises, invariably prescribes for that mode. If she should insist on a majority of her delegates disposing of he vote, she must also submit to place herself on an equality with the smallest State, and count but one, as she would in the case of the Presidential election going to the House. If she desires to have her whole delegation counted, as in the House of Representatives on all other questions, she must vote *per capita*, and run, as there, the hazard of a division among her delegates. She cannot, without subverting the principles of the Constitution, enjoy the benefit of both modes, and exempt herself from their disadvantages. She cannot concentrate her whole strength by disposing of her vote by a majority, without placing herself in the same scale with Delaware; or count her full number without the hazard of a division in her delegation. Choose which she may, we for one shall not object, but we never can assent that she, or any other State, shall at the same grasp the benefit of both, and exempt herself from their disadvantages. The advantages, and disadvantages of whichever may be selected, must be taken together.

But we consider the plan of the Richmond Convention as dangerous in its practical [illegible], as it is clearly unconstitutional in principle. It would tend almost irresistibly to concentrate the power of selecting the President in the hands of the larger States and more populous portions of the Union and by necessary consequence, give them the almost exclusive control over the Executive Department of the Government, and, through its power and influence, over the whole Union. We must look at things as they are. The control of the nomination, if acquiesced in, would be in fact, as has been premised, the control of the election, as far as the [illegible] ty is concerned; and what could be better devised to concentrate their combined power in the General Convention, than the plan of the majority giving the vote of each State, and yet at the same time counting *per capita*, and thereby controlling its proceedings, and through it the nomination and election? And what could tend more powerfully than that to destroy the balance of the Constitution, and convert our Federal Republic into a great consolidated and absolute Government, to be succeeded by all the disasters which must inevitably follow?

But it may be said, that the evil apprehended has already occurred in another form; that their strength is already concentrated on the Electoral College by changing the system of choosing electors by Districts, into that of the General Ticket, and that it is but right that they should have the same relative weight in the Convention, as they have in the Electoral College. It is, indeed, true that the system of choosing electors by general ticket, in its operation, as far as the concentration of power is concerned, has the same effect, as voting by majority, and counting *per capita*, and it is to be feared has already done much, and will do still more, to disturb the balance of the Government. But there is a great difference between them, so much so that the general ticket can afford neither excuse nor precedent, for the plan of the Richmond Convention. If the two have the like effect in securing to the States a united vote, it is brought about in a very different manner. The General Ticket may defeat, to a certain extent, the intent of the Constitution, but it does not invade its principles, as to the manner of voting and counting. The electors still vote individually, and their votes counted *per capita*. Bad as it is to get round the principles of the Constitution in practice, it is still worse to act in open defiance and contempt of them.

Nor is this the only difference. It is well known that at the commencement of the Government, and for many years afterwards, the district system of choosing Electors generally prevailed, and that it was changed to the general ticket not voluntarily through a conviction that the latter was right and the former wrong, but reluctantly, and under a general conviction, that the change was for the worse. It was caused in a great measure by compulsion, through the almost necessary operation of party conflicts. The system once commenced by any one party in a State, in order to secure victory by concentrating its united strength, almost necessarily compelled the opposite side, in order to avoid defeat, to imitate the bad example. Once started the same cause, by its action and re-action led to the almost universal adoption. It was a [illegible] urged for party warfare exclusively, and fitly only for the purpose for which it was intended. But to introduce a weapon so intended, into a Convention of members of the same party, assembled not in hostility, but for the peaceable and friendly purpose of producing and preserving harmony, and concert, would be clearly, not only not justified by the example of the general ticket, but [illegible] justify

Another view remains to be considered, preserving the most serious consideration, going to show, that the introduction of the general ticket, so far from affording reason or precedent in favor of the plan proposed by the Richmond Convention, furnishes strong grounds

against it. The very fact that it has been adopted in choosing electors and that it has increased the relative weight of the larger States, and more populous portions of the Union, in the Electoral College and the election of President, instead of a reason why their weights should be increased in the General Convention and the nomination of the candidate, is one of the strongest against it. It obviously makes it more important to the others, that what has been lost in the election, shall not be lost in the nomination also. If it be lost there too, all will be hopelessly lost. To understand the full force of the remark, it must be recollected, that the nomination is necessary to make the vote of the Electoral College *certain*. One indeed of the leading and avowed objects is to avoid division, *in order to prevent the election from going into the House* where the vote is by States, and where the largest and the smallest, New York and Delaware stand on the same level. The certain consequence of the nomination is to deprive the smaller States of the chance of this contingent advantage, given them by an express provision of the Constitution, in order to compensate for the advantage which the larger States have in the Electoral College. It forms one of the compromises in adjusting the relative weight of the States in the Executive Department, and not an unimportant one, as it came from the hands of its framers. We wish it to be understood. We are not the advocates of carrying the election to the House. We know that there are strong reasons against it, and we are sincerely desirous of avoiding it, if it can be done on fair and equal terms; but we are not so blind as not to see, that as things now stand, if the smaller States and less populous sections, should surrender this contingent advantage, without securing in the nomination a compensation, which would preserve the relative weight assigned them by the Constitution, they will virtually surrender all control over the Presidential election and the Executive Department. The plan of the Richmond Convention does not secure it; on the contrary, it is apparent from what has already been stated, that in going into a Convention on that plan, so far from securing compensation for surrendering their contingent advantage, the smaller States would have even less weight in the Convention, and nomination, than in the Electoral College and election.

But the case is still stronger. As weak as the mode of voting and counting would make them in the Convention, under the plan of the Richmond Convention, they would be made still more so, under that portion of it, which recommends four delegates to be appointed from each District, as we shall next proceed to show. Its obvious effect will be to give a much larger number of Delegates to the central and contiguous States, than to the exterior and remote; for the plain reason, that they could attend with far less relative inconvenience, expense and time. The most remote of Delegates could go and return home in a few days, at the expense of a few dollars, and without little sacrifice of time and convenience owing to the nearness and great facilities, which rail roads and steamboats afford for travelling in that portion of the Union. Such would not be the case with the delegates from the exterior and more remote States. To them the expense, time and sacrifice would interpose formidable obstacles against attending. The result would be, that from the one there would be a full attendance, and from the other a thin one. One would send a host of five or six hundred Delegates, and the other a handful, probably of scarcely a hundred. He has a very imperfect knowledge of our nature, who does not see in this a great relative increase of influence and weight to the States which should send the most, and diminution to those which should send the handful. The voice of the many would be almost sure to drown that of the few.

But this relative increase of weight in the Convention of the central and contiguous States would be in reality, but a relative increase of the weight of the larger members of the Union, as those having the greatest population are in fact, for the most part, the central and contiguous States, while the less populous generally, are the exterior and remote. The two causes then, though apparently operating among the different classes of States would, in fact, unite and combine to increase the relative influence of the same States and portions of the Union, and would by their joint operation give them an overwhelming weight in the Convention, and through it, over the nomination; the election and Executive Department.

We have now we trust conclusively shown, that the plan of the Richmond Convention, in the mode of voting and counting it recommends, instead of conforming to, departs wholly from the analogy of the Electoral College, and that it adopts a principle unknown to the Constitution, and which in its operation would destroy the relative weight of the State, as fixed by its compromises in the election of President and Vice-President; and of course, not standing the test of the principles to which we proposed to bring it, should be rejected. So clear and just is this conclusion to our minds, that we hazard nothing in asserting, that no State would venture to propose, as an amendment to the Constitution, the mode of voting and counting recommended by the Richmond Convention, containing, at the same time, a provision to divest the smaller States of their contingent advantage on the election devolving on the House; or that, if proposed, it would not receive the vote of a single State in the Union, so strong would be the sense of justice against it. And yet, if that plan should become the precedent, and general Conventions for nominating Presidents and Vice Presidents the established practice, it would, in effect, supersede the existing provisions in reference to those elections, and become, virtually, a part of the Constitution; as much so as if formally adopted as an amendment.

But if the mode of voting and counting recommended by that plan should be rejected, as it seems to us it clearly ought to be, and the *per capita* adopted as it must be to conform to the Constitution, then the other portion of the plan, which recommends four Delegates to be appointed from each election District must also be rejected. The reason is plain; it would be incompatible with the *per capita* mode of voting, which, in order to preserve the relative weight of the States, as fixed by the Constitution, makes it necessary, that each should have the same number of delegates in the General Convention, that it is entitled to in the Electoral College. Were it, however, possible to meet this objection to the number of delegates from each District, recommended by the Richmond Convention, it would fall under the test of the other principle premised, which requires, that every practicable means should be adopted, in order that the General Convention should utter truly the voice of the people, in contra distinction to that of mere politicians. To effect that, it is indispensable the delegates should, in all possible cases, be directly appointed by the people. The greater the number of intermediate bodies, the farther the appointment is removed from the people, the feebler will be their voice, and the more potential that of politicians. It is that which constitutes the great and fatal objection to appointing delegates by State Conventions, which themselves are always one, and sometimes two or three degrees removed from the people. However proper they may be, to make previous arrangements preparatory to their appointment, it is hazardous to leave that to them. If it be left to them, it would be vain to hope it would not become, in time, the channel by which improper influences, and even corruption itself, might enter and control the proceedings of the convention, and, through it, the nomination and election. No plan could be better devised, to give those who hold or expect to hold office the control of the election, and, through them, give the President the power of nominating his successor. In other words, to divest the people of the control over the election, and to transfer it, with it and the control over the Executive Department, to those who hold or seek to hold office. There is a proclivity in all popular Governments to that result, which can be prevented only by the greatest caution and vigilance.

Such is the danger of appointing the delegates by State Convention; and our objection to the plan of the Richmond Convention, which proposes four delegates to each District, is, that it has the same tendency, though less powerfully, to weaken the voice of the people and strengthen that of political managers. To increase the number of delegates to be appointed from each district, is but to increase the necessity of a caucus to make the nomination of the candidates. The greater the number to be appointed, the stronger the tendency to distraction and confusion, and the necessity of such caucus to make nomination; and the greater that necessity, the less will be the power of the people of the district over the appointment, and the greater that of political intriguers. The most effectual check to their control, and means of giving the appointment in reality to the people, is for each district to appoint one delegate. Where one only is to be appointed, if the district is divided in reference to the Presidential candidates, the usual course will be, that some one prominent individual on the side of each of the two most popular candidates, shall offer for the place of delegate, and will canvass the district in behalf of his particular favorite; than which no conceivable mode is better calculated to make known the qualifications of candidates, and thereby enable the people to come to an enlightened selection.

Having now stated frankly and fairly, though not as fully as we might, our objections to the plan of the Richmond Convention, it remains to set forth the reasons for our preference of the Maryland plan. It will not be necessary to be very elaborate, as the reasons against the former are, in fact, the great and conclusive reasons in favor of the latter, so striking is the contrast between the two.

We, then, are in favor of the Maryland plan, because the time it fixes on to hold the General Convention affords ample opportunity for the people to make up and develope their opinion in reference to the respective candidates, and enables them to mark the conduct of the prominent friends of the several candidates in the new Congress to be assembled in December next, on questions of vital importance and strong bearing on the future course of the Government. We add, that we are in its favor because it is a convenient and pleasant season of the year, which will be favorable to a full attendance of delegates, especially from the distant States.

But we are especially in its favor, because its recommendations conform, as near as may be, to the great fundamental principles by which all propositions connected with the Convention ought to be tested. Taken as a whole, we are of opinion it has adopted the most efficient means that can be devised, in order that the voice of the Convention shall be the voice of the people in contra-distinction to the voice of politicians, and of preserving the relative weight of the States in the Presidential election, as fixed by the Constitution. It secures a compensation, at least in a great degree, by the appointment of the delegates by districts, and voting *per capita*, for the surrender, which the smaller States and less populous portions of the Union make, by going into a Convention, of their contingent advantage in case of the election devolving on the House. It is here proper to remark, in order to avoid misconstruction, that in insisting on preserving the relative weight of the smaller States, we are not actuated by the slightest feeling of opposition to the larger. We would not, if we could subtract a grain from the relative weight assigned them by the Constitution. We hold that the interest, and the prosperity and happiness of each and all are best promoted by a rigid conformity in all things to the provisions of the Constitution, more especially that which touches its great compromises, and on which the balance of the Government depends; and it is principally because we believe it does that, that we give our adhesion to the Maryland plan.

We have now declared our views, explicitly and frankly, on the points in relation to the Convention which, as we believe, remain unsettled by the public voice. Our object is not to throw difficulties in the way of a General Convention, nor to distract or divide our common party. It is the reverse, to harmonize and unite; which, according to our conception, can only be done by a calm, manly appeal to reason, justice, equity, patriotism, and the Constitution. These are, we think, the only foundations on which the Republican party can or ought to stand; and a strict conformity to them in practice, the only means by which union and harmony can be preserved in our ranks.

The objections we have stated against the plan to which we are opposed, and the reasons given in favor of the one we support, are of a grave character, going to the principles of the Constitution, and some of its most sacred compromises, and which touch in their bearings, the very vitals of our political system. If they are true, they must, in the opinion of all who value the Government and the Constitution, settle the points of difference of that which we, in common with so many other States, recommended. The question then is, are they true? That they are, is our solemn conviction, and all we ask is, that the reasons we have advanced in their favor should be carefully, impartially, and dispassionately weighed; if not assented to, the opposing reasons presented in the same spirit of truth and frankness, in which ours have been advanced. If we are wrong, we shall be happy to be put right. Truth is our first object. But as long as convinced that we are right, it cannot be expected, we shall surrender the ground on which they place us. To do so would be an abandonment of principle, and with us principles are of more importance than the Presidency; and we feel assured that Virginia, herself, the plan of whose Convention we have been constrained to oppose, would be the last to expect us to surrender our ground, unless convinced that it is erroneous. It is according to our view, the old ground on which she has made so many glorious battles for liberty, and on maintaining which, her influence and respectability as a State depend; and happy shall we be, at this critical and dangerous period of our political history, to find her standing side by side with us, in her old position, on the ramparts of the Constitution, ready to repel assaults from whatever quarter, on its sacred provisions, whether by open and direct attack, or by the still more dangerous hostility of covert undermining.

From the Globe.

We copy a portion of an address put forth by J. Q. Adams and his Whig Abolition colleagues in Congress, together with the comment of the Baltimore American—which paper represents another fraction of the Whig forces. It will be seen that the Southern Whigs are perfectly aware of the mischiefs these restless Abolition agitators are striving to inflict upon the country—that they are mere tools to work out the will of the British; and yet the Whigs are forever ready to countenance this dangerous faction, and avail themselves of its aid, in and out of Congress. The Whigs of the South will find, full soon, that they have cherished an adder in their bosoms. They sustained this malignant faction, with the hope of crushing the Democracy with its assistance; and now it has grown strong and bold, and is preparing its envenomed fangs for a blow at the South. The 'venerable ex-President'—whom they could not endure to see treated with indignity, and whose shrieks of evil omen they listened to and applauded—is determined that the South shall have no rest; and, sooner than see Texas annexed to the Union, and thus add weight to the Southern end of the lever, he would let the British take that territory under their protecting wing, and give to our enemy another "*ground of vantage*" from which to plot our ruin.

From the Baltimore American.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

This address, published last week in the National Intelligencer, is signed by John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates, William Slade, William B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Borden, Thos. C. Chittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Jacob Howard, Victory Birdseye, and Hiland Hall. These gentlemen were all members of the late Congress.

The address declares that the project of annexing Texas to the Union is seriously entertained in the South, and that the attempt will be made at the next session of Congress. It quotes from the report of a committee of the Mississippi Legislature, and from a speech delivered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in 1842, to show the views of the Southern people on the subject. We make the following extracts from the address:

"The impoverished condition of Texas, her inability to raise and sustain troops to defend herself against invasion for any length of time, and her want of character and credit abroad, are urged as reasons for IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION; and the opinion has been frequently expressed, by those who feel a deep interest in this subject, that it would take place AT A VERY EARLY DAY IN THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

"At the present session, the resolutions from the State of Alabama in favor of annexation, and sundry petitions and remonstrances against it, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A majority of the committee, consisting of members from the slaveholding States, refused to consider and report upon the subject, and directed Mr. Adams, their chairman, to report a resolution asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which he did, on the 28th day of February. At the same time, Mr. Adams asked, as an individual member of the committee, for leave to present the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That, by the Constitution of the United States, no power is delegated to their Congress, or to any department or departments of their Government, to annex to this Union any foreign State, or the people thereof.

"*Resolved*, That any attempt of the Government of the United States, by an act of Congress, or by treaty, to annex to this Union the Republic of Texas, or the people thereof, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, null and void, and to which the free States of this Union and their people ought not to submit.

"Objections being made, the resolutions were not received, the Southern members showing a disinclination to have the subject agitated in the House *at present*. Might it not be considered as savoring too much of a violation of private confidence, we could refer to various declarations of persons high in office in the National Government avowing a fixed determination to bring Texas into the Union, declaring that they had assurances of the aid of the free States to accomplish the object, and insisting that they prefer a dissolution of the Union to the rejection of Texas; expressing, however, at the same time, their confidence, that if the *annexation* could be effected, the people of the free States would submit to it, and the institutions of the slave States would be secured and perpetuated. Contenting ourselves, however, with the above brief glance at some of the most prominent evidences in relation to the subject, we submit to you whether the project of annexation seems to be abandoned, and whether there be not *the most imminent danger* of its speedy accomplishment, unless *the entire mass of the people in the free States become aroused to a conviction of this danger*, AND SPEAK OUT AND ACT IN REFERENCE TO IT IN A MANNER AND WITH A VOICE NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD EITHER BY THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVE STATES, OR THEIR OWN PUBLIC SERVANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

"Although perfectly aware that many important and controlling objections to annexation exist, aside from the question of slavery, we have in this address confined ourselves principally to that, because of its paramount importance, and because *the advocates of annexation distinctly place it upon that ground.* Most of the specious arguments and reasons in favor of annexation with which its advocates attempt *to gild the pill for Northern palates*, are just about as sincere and substantial as were those of Mr. Wise, in the speech above referred to, in which he labored a long time to convince Northern philanthropists that they would best promote the objects they had in view by favoring annexation, that they might have slavery in Texas within the power and control of our own Government; that *they might abolish it or mitigate its evils*;—he himself being an advocate of perpetual slavery, and among the very foremost to trample upon the right of petition itself!

"None can be so blind *now* as not to know that the real design and object of the South is to 'ADD NEW WEIGHT TO HER END OF THE LEVER.' It was upon that ground Mr. Webster placed his opposition in his speech on that subject in New York, in March, 1837. In that speech, after stating that he saw insurmountable objections to the annexation of Texas; that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida furnished no precedent for it; that the cases were not paralliel; and that no such policy or necessity as led to that, required the annexation of Texas, he said:

'Gentlemen: We all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slave-holding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension."

"We hesitate not to say that *annexation*, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identica- with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States 'ought not to submit to it,' but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe, for a moment, that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the *irremediable perpetuation of an institution* which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave-trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

"To prevent the success of this nefarious project; to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly '*to secure the blessings of liberty*,' and not the perpetuation of slavery; and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed."

Planting Potatoes.—This week and next we consider the proper time in this country for planting the principal crops of Irish potatoes. To secure a good crop, let the following plan be pursued, and there will seldom, if ever, be a failure. In the first place, be careful to select the largest, best grown, healthiest for seed—little things produce little things in potatoes as well as in every thing else. The seed should always be selected in the fall, and carefully put away to themselves. The land on which it is proposed to grow the crop must be well prepared—not less than three ploughings, with one or two good harrowings, will be sufficient. This should be done at intervals between the first of February and the time for planting. When ready for planting, let the seed be cut so as to leave one or two good eyes in each piece,—then furrow off the ground in rows three feet apart—be sure to make the furrows deep—drop the seed in the bottom of it, from four to six inches distant from each other. The manure in the drill, covering up the seed with from twenty to twenty-five or thirty large single cart loads of good stable manure to the acre, and cover the whole slightly with loose earth—say from one and a half to two inches deep. When the young shoots are just out of the ground, have the ground well ploughed, and let the plough be followed immediately by hoes, cutting out the weeds and throwing up the earth in small regular ridges, flat on the top, and completely covering up the young potatoe shoots. In this way the hands will get on much faster in hoeing, and the potatoes will do much better, provided it be done immediately after the potatoes first come up. To cover up the tops after they grow to the height of four or six inches, would not be safe. After this, the most that will be necessary will be to keep down the weeds; and rarely indeed will this plan, pursued in this country, fail to secure large and profitable yield.—*Ashville Messenger.*

We see suggestions of the probability that Mr. Van Buren will voluntarily withdraw his name from the canvass, before the holding of a democratic convention. We apprehend that this is not correct, though we most heartily wish it may be so. He obtained the vote of but seven States in 1840, and although we believe democratic principles are now in the ascendant, yet those who opposed him bitterly then, would now much more cheerfully take up another democrat, a new candidate, than one whom they then assisted in defeating. We do not think Mr. Van Buren as strong with the mass of the party, with the rank and file, whose weight tells at the polls, as Mr. Calhoun: although he may have a larger number of those (and such are to be found in all parties,) who make politics a trade, and look to office as the reward of zeal. We trust the Convention may be fairly chosen, and the people fairly represented. If so, we believe there will be a general acquiescence, and we believe also, that the nominee be he whom he may, will be the next President.—That the Convention will not assemble, till after Congress shall have been long enough in session to shew the course of members on all the great questions at issue between the parties, we think is now pretty well settled. The majority as to *time* is pretty well ascertained. We hope the decision will be equally just, as to the mode of electing delegates, and voting in Convention.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

The Wheat Crop.—We have received various accounts of the prospects of the crop. A gentleman from Halifax county, who recently passed through Albemarle, and up the Valley, reports, that the wheat, as far as he had an opportunity of seeing it, was thin in most of that region. On a portion of the low James River, we understand, the wheat is suffering from the fly—on the upper James, it is good and promising. The Norfolk Herald of the 27th states, that "A friend who has just returned from a tour in the ten Easternmost counties in North Carolina, says, it is enough to do one's heart good to look at the fields of wheat throughout that region, presenting as they do, as fine a prospect of luxuriant harvest as ever gladened the farmer's heart."

The Rockingham Register (in Virginia) says, "The wheat crop in this county has greatly improved in appearance within a few weeks past. There were inclinations of a failure in the crops of small grain a month ago; but now every thing promises to repay the husbandman for his labor. If nothing should cast a blight upon the present prospects of the farmer, the horn of plenty will be filled to overflowing." The Winchester Virginian copies this account of the prospects in Rockingham county, and remarks, that the same is true to a good extent, in regard to the growing crop, in Frederick and the adjoining counties.

The Delaware "State Journal" states, that "The Crops in this county promise fairly; the coldness of the weather has made them backward but they are healthy in their appearance. We speak of grass and wheat; the corn has not showed itself yet."

A citizen of Virginia, who has just returned from Ohio and the Northwest, reports the prospect of the wheat crop as indifferent. A Mr. Budd, in St. Louis who states himself to have taken much pains in collecting information from the several grain-growing States, calculates "that the crop of this year will fall short one-fourth of what it was last year." But all such estimates are very meagre. The wheat crop has not yet reached its crisis. It is the state of the season, when the grain is ripening and the straw is changing its color, that will decide the result of the harvest. It was about this time of the last year, that every heart was rejoiced by the fine appearance of the wheat: and yet some few days [illegible] which brought with it the rust, and in many places destroyed a large proportion of the crop—leaving an unexampled profusion of straw, with the grains withered in head.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE [illegible], 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d District,

BURTON CRAIGE,

OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; Low DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We need do nothing more than point the reader to the able address of the South Carolina democratic State Convention, in to-day's paper, to insure for it an attentive perusal.

NON-COMMITTALISM.

When a candidate comes before the people asking them to elect him to an office, and refuses to show his hand fully on all the great questions at issue in the contest, it may be put down as certain, that he entertains views which he knows to be repugnant to the popular will. Ever since the contest commenced for Congress in this district between Mr. CRAIGE and Col. BARRINGER, the latter has studiously avoided committing himself for or against abolishing from the Constitution the veto power. He dodges the question, at every discussion; but comes out boldly for Mr. Clay for President, the very author and daring advocate of this wicked [illegible] position to destroy the Constitution. Now, the people should look this question full in the face. Are *you, the people*, in favor of laying violent hands on the sacred charter of your liberties, and of unbalancing its fair proportions by striking from it the only conservative power which ever has and can protect your rights and liberties against the usurpations of the national legislature? Are you for striking from our beautiful structure of free government the balance-wheel inserted in the Constitution by the wisdom of its immortal framers, to preserve its equilibrium and produce harmony in the [illegible] for Col. BARRINGER; he is in favor of Clay and all his measures; he will aid Clay in knocking to pieces your Constitution, for if he were not in favor of abolishing the veto power, he would tell you so—he would not be afraid to come out on the subject.

Though this "hide and seek" policy is characteristic of the federal party, to which Col. BARRINGER belongs, we think it is disreputable to attempt thus to creep into an important office. It is unmanly. Come out boldly in defence of your principles, if they are unpopular;—don't try to deceive the people on a question so vitally affecting their rights and liberties. Like Mr. CRAIGE, show your hand at every point; stand up to the rack like a man, Colonel, and if you fall in the contest, you can proudly point to your wounds and say they were not shot in the back.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

As on the subject of destroying the Constitution, by abolishing the veto power, Col. BARRINGER will not show his hand for or against the "repudiation," or Bankrupt Law of the late whig Congress.—When charged by Mr. CRAIGE with being in favor of this abominable scheme of fraud and plunder, Col. B. breathes sort o' hot and sort o' cold—says it had some good features in it, and some bad ones, that you can't get him to say he is for or against it. The assertion that this law was no party measure, Col. BARRINGER knows to be false. A few democrats in Congress voted for it; but the federal party proclaimed it a whig measure when it was passed;—Mr. Clay and the whig leaders in Congress urged its passage upon the express grounds that it was a necessary link in the chain of whig measures for the relief of the country, without which their whole scheme would be abortive. Mr. STANLY in this State, in a circular to his constituents, boasted the Bankrupt Law as a whig measure, and gloried in having voted for it as such. And even Gen. EDNEY, the other federal candidate for Congress in this district, admits this law was the work of the whigs, declares himself in favor of it, and boasts of having made, sometimes $5,000, then $10,000, and other times $15,000, by practicing under it. This shows the General's candor. But Col. BARRINGER must dodge, and equivocate, and misrepresent the facts. Why not come out? He is either *for* or *against* the Bankrupt Law, and the people, whom he seeks to represent, have a right to know his views. We accuse him of being in favor of the law, and afraid to tell the people so; for he knows that nine tenths of the voters of this district, of both parties, are opposed to this system of swindling, and would vote for no man they knew to be in favor of it. Is this fair dealing? Is it treating the people with respect? If Col. BARRINGER should be elected to Congress, and a law similar to the late Bankrupt [illegible] We believe he would vote for it, as we feel certain Gen. EDNEY would; but they will not tell the people so before the election—mark that!

☞ The federal newspapers in this district, accuse Mr. CRAIGE, the democratic candidate for Congress, of non-committalism on the subject of the Presidency. All who know Mr. C.'s bold, candid and fearless character, and those who have heard his public addresses, can give the lie to this charge. On all proper occasions, Mr. CRAIGE avows his well-known preference for Mr. Calhoun as the next candidate of our party for President; but as a true democrat, he expresses his entire willingness and firm determination to give his cordial support to the nominee of the national convention, be he *Calhoun, Van Buren, Cass,* or any other of the distinguished republicans spoken of. Is this non-committalism? Mr. CRAIGE goes for great PRINCIPLES, and for men merely as instruments to carry them out. He is a democrat, and no man-worshipper. But how is it with Col. BARRINGER and his help-mate, Gen. EDNEY? They go for *a man*—PRINCIPLES being a minor consideration. *Henry Clay* is their idol—because they think he is popular with the federalists of this district. To go with their *party*, they will advocate the author of the protective system, the bankrupt law, the project to destroy the veto power in the Constitution, and, consequently, the Constitution itself. Poor fellows! we envy not their condition. Wedded to the waning fortunes of a brokendown politician whose principles are as variable as the weather in April—who has been thrice defeated for the Presidency, once cast off by his own party, and destined to be again cast off in the same way, they pompously sit astride his galled back hoping thus to ride into Congress!—On all ticklish questions, they make "no disclosures for the public eye," and hope to delude the people by crying Clay! Clay!! But Mr. CRAIGE bears aloft the glorious banner of republican liberty, and under that banner the people will rally on the 3d of next August.

FREE PRINCIPLES.

The naked proposition, that a Government is bound to protect the interests of her own citizens, is so plain and just, that no man in his right senses feels disposed to doubt it. But a difference of opinion may arise as to the manner in which the best interests of a nation may be promoted. There must necessarily be some controversy, with regard to the measures most conducive to this end. There will always be a perpetual war waged between innovation and long established usages; but truth however fettered by bigotry, wealth or power, must ultimately prevail. It brings to its aid all the strength of reason and experience, and urges them with matchless force, against the defences erected by political sophistry. The history of government from the earliest time, presents the sad picture of aggression and encroachment by the few upon the many. And however strange this may appear, yet it is a solemn truth stamped upon every page of history. Mere physical force unassisted by any other agency, can never prevail in a contest where great moral principles are at stake. A sudden burst of popular feelings, may sometimes desolate and sweep away every thing against which its fury may be directed; but it may be compared to the volcano after it has ceased the work of destruction as if exhausted by its unnatural throes. Free principles seem indigenous to some soils and peculiar to certain nations. The ancient German in his dark forests, was a freeman, and a republican, delegating with the nicest care a certain amount of power to his chieftain, and taking it away whenever he failed to fulfill his trust. Many more instances might be mentioned, but they form exceptions to a great and general rule. Free principles are for the most part progressive; they rise slowly and must be carefully cherished and cultivated like the tender plant. The light of freedom arises after a long night of tyranny and oppression like the first rays of the sun in an eastern sky, but gradually expands until it reaches its meridian splendor. Behold the dark and gloomy ages of political ignorance and oppression through which the nations of the old world have passed; when the monarch and noblemen claimed it as their high prerogative to despise, and fetter the great mass; when the people upon whom God's image was as plainly stamped as upon any Prince in the palace or Lordling in his castle—were only used as conveniences, to minister to the wants and luxuries of the great and title. Freedom then, appeared to have taken her flight from the world, for like the dove sent out from the ark she could find no resting place for the sole of her feet—no, not even in the sanctuary of the most High, for the Priest at the altar claimed the privilege of inculcating the same lessons of passive submission. But this state of things did not continue. A germ of liberty had been left in an obscure spot, and nourished by genial circumstances it shot up, spread wide its branches, and bore fruit for the healing of the nations. Knowledge had opened to the eyes of its votaries great truths, over disenthralled minds awaked as from a lethargy, and men wonder'd that they had so long wandered in ignorance. Mental was then combined with physical force, and the latter was directed to the accomplishment of great objects. The maxim was then established, that the people had certain which had hung so long the mist of ages. It was rights, apart from title; that as they had to bear a large share of the burdens of the whole community, they should decide how these burdens were to be imposed. Thus it was that this spirit spread in England, the land of our forefathers, and at last descended upon a Hamden, Sydney, and Pymn, hurled from the throne and led to the scaffold, the haughty Stewart. It was then, that the great principles of liberty were infused into the British Constitution, which the subsequent licentious reign, was unable to eradicate. It was then, that our ancestors upon the rocky coast of New England, and the shores of Virginia, improved and matured these principles, which carried them in triumph through our revolution, and purchased for us the liberties we now enjoy. Here then in modern times, in our own land, is a government established, by which the rights of the people are acknowledged, and all power lodged in their hands. Freedom has chosen our country, as the great depository of the invaluable benefits which she confers upon mankind; and it is for us to say, whether they shall be handed down to our descendants.

As all power is vested by our Constitution in the people, every man is interested in maintaining the purity and integrity of our free institutions. Let the American citizen become careless of his rights; let him be indifferent, as to men selected to carry out the principles of our government; let the ballot box fail to return its proper contents, and we must inevitably fall from that high estate, to which we have been raised through so many toils and dangers.—Tyranny will ever, as a deadly enemy, haunt the footsteps of freedom; will ever be on the watch, and seduce by the most specious pretences, her followers. Oppression can muffle itself in the mantle of liberty, and cry "peace, when there is no peace." Tyranny can undermine the fairest fabric ever erected by the patriot, and yet its operations remain concealed, until the hour of safety is passed. Every free principle can be gradually extracted from our constitution, by a daring faction headed by an ambitious leader, and an exclusive aristocratic system established upon the ruins of our free institutions.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The *Fayetteville Observer*, in its usual insidious and self-important style, has attacked us for what it calls wilful misrepresentation on our part in relation to the expenditures of the Government for a few years past. Now, we can prove by documents compiled by whigs themselves, that our statement is *correct*, and the *Observer's* FALSE, in regard to this matter. But before proceeding farther in the matter, we will ask the *Observer*, if an honest inquirer after the truth would take the *permanent* expenditures under Van Buren's administration, and classing them with the contingent expenses, such as payments for the Florida war, Indian annuities, &c., and charge the aggregate as *the* expenditures of Van Buren's administration, and then, in making up the expenditures of the whigs, to *exclude* these contingent charges on the treasury, and set down only the *permanent* expenditures as the ratio of the whig administration? If, to sustain our party, we were called upon to make such misrepresentations, it might go to the dogs for us. But to the case.

The *Observer* broadly asserts that the nett expenses of Van Buren's administration in 1837, was over $37,000,000. But Mr. EWING, the whig Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the extra session of Congress in 1841, the nett expenses of Van Buren's whole term, as follows:

For the year 1837, - - -	$31,610,003 09
For the year 1838, - - -	31,544,396 19
For the year 1839, - - -	25,443,716 94
For the year 1840, - - -	22,389,356 31

Here is authority the *Observer* dare not question, showing an error in the editor's charge of $6,000,000. It shows farther in Van Buren's favor, that from the beginning of his administration, he gradually reduced the expenditures, from $31,000,000 in '37, to $22,000,000 in '40, when he was turned out. Did the *Observer's* party continue this reduction when they got into power, as they promised the people they would?—did they, according to their promises, bring down the expenditures to $16,000,000? No, indeed! The report of their own Secretary of the Treasury shows the expenditures have been—

For the year 1841, - - -	$25,682,373
For the year 1842, - - -	26,228,314

Since March, 1841, the whigs have had unobstructed control of the expenditures of the Government, and instead of reducing them, as they promised, to *sixteen or thirteen* millions, they have actually *increased* them over those of the last year of Van Buren, *three millions* in 1841, and *four millions* in 1842, notwithstanding they so boisterously wrung the charge of extravagance against Van Buren, and turned him out of office mainly on that ground. It was this charge of violated promises to the people that we made against the whigs, which the *Observer* has met with its usual coarse flouts and falsifications of the record. We have proven the truth of our statements, and now hurl back into the teeth of the editor of the *Observer* his charges of falsehood and want of fair dealing in us.

Let the people remember these facts when they go to vote for members of Congress next August.

☞ *That Book.*—You will ever find the federalists wandering as far off as possible from "that book," called the Constitution. They clamor for a national bank; but do they appeal to the Constitution for authority to charter this engine of destruction to morals and liberty?—Oh, no! They cite the errors of frail politicians to bear them out, by saying that Washington signed a bank charter, that Madison did the same thing, and, in some places, they even have the hardihood to say that Jefferson and Jackson were in favor of a bank. But we democrats object to this mode of reasoning; we go for sticking to "that book," and whatever is not in accordance with its letter and spirit, Congress has no right to do. By this old democratic rule, then, Congress cannot charter a bank; for, in addition to the fact that no such power is delegated in the Constitution, in the "Madison papers," published recently, are the debates and proceedings in the Convention which made the Constitution. The proposition was made two or three times to give the power to Congress to grant charters of incorporation, and as often *voted down*. This fact preserved by Madison himself, who was a member of the convention, settles the question against the constitutionality of a bank. But what does that stern teacher, *experience*, say to the people on this subject? It says—If you wish to see widows and orphans swindled of their scanty means of support by unprincipled sharpers—if you wish for a money king to make money plenty or scarce at its will, to raise and depress the price of property for speculating purposes—if you wish to see the public morals and legislation of the country and the elective franchise corrupted, charter another national bank, such an one as Clay and the federal whigs are now contending for.

The Independent.—Mr. LORING, having disposed of the Raleigh *Standard*, has issued proposals for publishing a new paper in Raleigh under the above title. Mr. L. says he has become tired of the party warfare of the times, and intends to publish [illegible] ing only as his judgement shall dictate. We regard the attempt to edit a neutral political paper as among the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by any man in this country.

The federal editors and politicians everywhere, are bemoaning the distressed condition of the country. "Oh! that wicked man Van Buren! just look around and behold the ruin his administration has brought on us." Reader, when you hear these fellows prating in this way, just ask them if they recollect the year 1840, when they promised a confiding people that the bare certainty of the election of Gen. Harrison would "instantly restore prosperity and public confidence in the country—animate the drooping energies of business men," and put a bright face on all nature? and that so soon as the whigs should get into power, universal prosperity would spring up, and the laborer of every condition have "two dollars a day and roast beef" in abundance even thrust upon him? Then ask them if the whigs did not get the whole reins of Government in their hands, and what has been the fulfillment of all their promises? If this does not bring the blush of shame, ask them how dare they insult a deceived people by attempting again to practice their humbugs upon them?

The Federalists of Orange county, have nominated *Hary K. Nash*, of Hillsborough, a candidate for Congress in that district, and he has accepted the nomination. The Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL is the regular democratic candidate in the district; but we regret to learn that he also has one or two democratic opponents—Mr. *Russell*, of Granville, and Dr. *Montgomery*, of Orange. There is a strong democratic majority in the District, but if this double-teaming is kept up till the election, our party is beaten to a certainty.

New Paper.—Mr. JAMES M. PALMER has issued proposals for publishing a new democratic journal at Hillsborough in this State, to be called the *Orange Democrat*. We hope the democracy of that region of the State will give this enterprize a cordial and efficient support, for the number of Democratic journals, compared with those of opposite politics in North Carolina, is by far too small for the relative strength of the two parties. We rejoice to see new laborers entering the field, and bid them all "press onward."

The Richmond Enquirer says, Mr. Andrew Stevenson is not the author of the article signed "Americanus," which we last week copied from the Globe. The piece, the reader will recollect, was a review of Lord Ashburton's attack upon Gen. Cass, and was written, the Enquirer suspects, by the Hon. W. C. Rives.

John M. Botts contests the election of the Hon. John W. Jones in the Richmond district, and Mr. Goggin also contests the seat of the Hon. T. W. Gilmer in the Albemarle district, Va. The Enquirer says Botts and Goggin will suffer more in the contest than Jones and Gilmer. No one doubts this.

The Wilmington *Messenger*, of May 25, says—"Great preparations are making for re-building in that part of our town recently destroyed by fire.—Contracts have been entered into for building 10 or 12 brick houses, and several wood are now going up."

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Mr. Loring has disposed of the *North Carolina Standard*, to Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, by whom it will in future be conducted. The politics of the paper will undergo no change; and, from the opening address of the new editor, it will be edited with decided ability. We welcome Mr. HOLDEN into our ranks, and bid him God-speed in forwarding the good cause in North Carolina. From his introductory bow, we make the following extract:

"The undersigned is opposed to all taxation, whether direct or indirect, beyond what is necessary to supply the public wants; and he would be glad to see the public expenditures cut down to the lowest standard consistent with a vigorous and healthful administration of public affairs. He is opposed to costly splendour of State or National Administration. He is opposed to a National Debt in any form whatever, unless it is unavoidable. He is opposed to a National Bank, on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality. He is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, especially when they are indispensable to the support of government. He is opposed to the present high Tariff, believing, as he does, that it is based on protective principles, that it operates as a bounty to the manufacturing interests, and imposes unequal and oppressive burdens especially upon the Southern States. He is opposed to the dangerous and unjust principles involved in the Bankrupt Law. He is opposed, utterly opposed, to the proposition that the General Government should assume the debts of the States. He is opposed to any alteration or modification of the Veto Power. And in fine, he is opposed to all the projects, measures and principles of the modern Whig party.

"In striking from the columns of the Standard (as we shall do next week,) the name of Mr. VAN BUREN as the Democratic Candidate for President, the undersigned desires it to be distinctly understood that he takes no stand in opposition to the pretensions of that great and patriotic Statesman. No man can be more deeply impressed than he is with a sense of Mr. VAN BUREN's high character and distinguished public services; and no man will go farther, in advocating his claims to the Presidency, should the voice of the democratic party, in Convention assembled, be given in his favour. But the democratic party has other men in its ranks equally distinguished, whose claims upon the country are certainly entitled to equal consideration and regard; and whilst the undersigned is disposed, nay, even desirous, as the conductor of a democratic press, to afford to the friends of each and all of those gentlemen who have been spoken of by the democracy of the country in connection with the Presidency, the fullest and amplest range for discussion and for mutual consultation, he must be permitted to persevere in the course he has marked out for himself of pledging his support to no man in advance. He is willing to abide the decision of a Democratic National Convention; and whatever his personal preferences may be, he would be the last man to permit them to conflict with the performance of the duty which he owes to his party and to the country."

The Norfolk Beacon, of Saturday week, announces the arrival, in that city, of Mr. Caleb Cushing, Commissioner to China. "He came in the steamer Jewess from Baltimore, and visited, about meridian, the [illegible] ing at the anchorage off the Naval Hospital, and destined for the Chinese seas, where he was received with the usual honors and salutes. Mr. Cushing, we learn, does not go out in the Brandywine, but some of his effects will be taken out in her."

From the Raleigh Register, May 26.

FEDERAL COURT.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, convened in this City on Monday last, being the 4th Monday of May—His Honor, Judge Potter, presiding. Judge Wayne, of Georgia, who was expected to be present, did not attend.

On Monday, the Grand Jury were empanneled and charged, and a Judgement or two rendered in plain actions of debt; and the Court adjourned to Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, at the opening of the Court, the District Attorney announced to the Court that the Grand Jury had found a true bill against two Prisoners, then in Jail, for counterfeiting and for passing counterfeit money, and that he was ready to proceed with the trial of the prosecution. Whereupon the Prisoners—Giles Joiner and John Lyons—were brought to the bar, and, after settling some preliminary matters between the Council, viz. Mr. McRae for the prosecution and Gen. Saunders for the Prisoners—particularly as to the written testimony of one Uriah Glenn, an absent witness, the trial proceeded.

The Prisoners were charged with two counts.—1st, for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, in sundry peices, purporting to be a half dollar of Silver, coin; 2ndly, with passing to one John McRorie, sundry pieces of spurious and counterfeit money purporting te be silver coin of the denomination of a half a dollar, knowing them to be counterfeit.

The witnesses for the United States were Littleberry Rose, John McRorie, Rich. A. Gowen, George Gowen, Mr. Thompson, and a Mr. Bigham was sworn but not examined. The evidence adduced may be summed up in a few words, viz. That the Prisoners on the 27th of December, 1842, were seen together in Mocksville, Davie County; that they went into several stores and called for some trifling articles—sometimes a little ginger, at other times a little soap, spice, pepper, wine, spirits, &c; in no case more than about *sixpence worth*—always paying in half dollars, requiring the change. They were in Mocksville most of day; and Mr. Thompson thought they had a peculiar slight in laying down their half dollars on the counter so as to prevent detection from their not ringing. He grew suspicious, and charged them to their face with passing the money, knowing it to be counterfeit. They then took back all they had passed to him and gave him good money for it, which they took out of another purse that he (witness) had not seen before. On being asked why they offered uniformly to pay all their scores in those half dollars, they said they were travelling and small change was most convenient. Joiner said, he lived in Tazewell county, Va., and that he had been trading in South Carolina.

For the Prisoners, several witnesses were examined, viz. Mr. Douthit, Mr. Hall, Mr. Davis, Mr. Tyre Glenn and Mr. Wooten; whose testimony went principally to the character of the Prisoners. It appeared that they had been raised in the County of Surry, and that nothing had ever been alleged against them, or either of them, before. It appeared also that the Prisoners had been seen late last Fall at Boyle's Store, in the county of Stokes, changing paper money for silver, and giving 10 per cent. *premium*; also, that one of them had borrowed $25 of one Mr. Normon—mostly in half dollars, which was believed to be good and genuine silver coin.

Gen. Saunders argued the case for the Prisoners with his usual ability; and it is due to Mr. McRae to remark, that the prosecution was sustained by him in a manner not often surpassed by older and more experienced Counsel.

After a brief charge from the Court, the Jury retired, and, in less than half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty against both the Defendants on the second count in the Indictment, viz. passing the counterfeits, knowing them to be counterfeits, &c.

The Prisoners were sentenced on Wednesday, to twelve months' imprisonment in the Jail of Davie County. The Court adjourned same day.

From the N. Y. Plebeian.

INTOLERANCE.

An official act of the most despicable intolerance on the part of the new general assembly of Rhode Island, transpired at Newport on Tuesday last.

The Republican Herald says: "The democratic party notified a convention for the purpose of arranging the preliminary measures for a democratic national Convention, and express an opinion as to the time and place when such a Convention should be holden. An application was made to the Sheriff of the county of Newport for the State House, who refused to allow them the use of the Representatives chamber because the Legislature was then in session, and over which they had the control. An application in writing was then made to Governor King, by members of the Assembly, who refused to grant it, because he was soon to vacate the office of chief magistrate. A resolution was then offered in the House, by a member requesting that the Sheriff may be authorized to allow the use of the House to the Democratic Convention. This resolution was arbitrarily laid on the table, and the use of the House thus refused. This is an instance of intolerance and power, which no legislature ever before exercised. The uniform practice of the legislature, whatever political party had the ascendancy, always has been to give their political opponents the use of the State House, for holding conventions. And we have known the Assembly to adjourn in the midst of debate, for the express purpose of allowing a convention of their political opponents to have the use of the House. But on this occasion, although the Convention were to meet in the recess of the Assembly, the use of the House was refused by the arbitrary majority—and thus were nearly thirty members of the Assembly and a great number of delegates, all citizens of the States and payers of taxes, ejected from the use of the State House, in which they are as much interested, and which belong to them in common equally with the majority who have dared to commit this high-handed act of meanness and oppression."

It is in vain to expect anything like high minded magnanimity from such malignant bastard aristocrats as the Algerines of Rhode Island. As well might we look for it from the piratical barbarians from whom they derive the odious appellation so appropriately fastened upon them. If it were possible to be sunk any lower than they now are, in the estimation of the true Republicans of the country, they would surely now find, from the consequence of this last act of oppression, that they were in a fair way of reaching that lower depth, to which, in the opinion of every freeman, they would be justly consigned.

Yellow Fever in the Pacific.—A letter from P. H. Deleno, Esq., United States consul at Talechuana, dated February 3d, says, in consequence of the yellow fever, which has been raging at Guyaquil and the other ports in its vicinity, for several months, all vessels coming from any of the ports between Panama and Tombez inclusive, are subject to a strict quarantine in the ports of the Republic.

Good Advice.—Is thus given in the Louisville Pennant: "Cease your grumbling about dull times; bring in your advertisements, and if you then have [illegible] grumble as much as you please; but until the proper means of dispersing of what you have, have been resorted to, never expect any improvements in your business."

THE CABINET.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express (Whig) under date the 20th inst., writes as follows:

Mr. Legare, you may depend upon it, will be permanent Secretary of State.

Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, will have the office *pro forma* offered him, but will not accept.

Mr. Cushing is in Virginia, with Secretary Upshur, who is at his own house, in that State. It is said that the French mission will be offered him. I do not think he would take it. He has a great deal of pride in his department, and will probably refuse it. Mr. Cushing will spend some months on the Continent of Europe and in England prior to taking his post Canton.

The *Websters, pere et fil*, have left, "scrip and scripage," for New England.

The office-hunters are nearly, if not quite, all gone. The city was getting too hot for them, in a sense, at least.

The Secretary of the Treasury will take care of affairs here during the Presidential trip to Massachusetts, *via* New York.

Western Emigration.—Here is a paragraph taken from the Cincinnati Gazette, that gives some idea of emigrating West:

"It is a curiosity to see our steamer sometimes when full. They appear often as if they were made for the same purpose as Noah's Ark. The Goddess of Liberty, in a late trip to St. Louis, looked like one. She was literally covered and crammed with passengers, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, furniture, and freight, having on board upwards of 400 souls, women and children, more than sixty horses and hogs, about a 170 dozen chairs, 40 waggons and carriages, about 400 tons freight in the steamer, and a freighted keel boat in tow. A child was born on the passage, seven pigs and a calf! Not much for emigrating west.

The Tariff.—We learn from Boston that the leading manufacturers have at length become thoroughly satisfied that protection is a delusion. They have discovered that goods can be made as cheaply in this country as any other; that here the manufacturers have food cheaper than anywhere else in the world; and all they want is free trade, which will give them cheap iron, cheap hemp, cheap sugar and molases, cheap everything which they want to buy, and the whole world for a market. We understand that these views have actually been expressed in a letter to Mr. Webster. Great is truth. Protection is "not the thing is has been cracked up to be." Instead of being the indispensable support of the nation, (as it and a national bank have been represented,) we can actually get along without either of them, and, upon the whole, better than with them. Huzza! Our last enemy is killed.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Clay, according to his latest speeches and letters goes for a "sound *National Currency* regulated by the will and authority of the Nation." This, says a Mobile Democratic paper, is the new Whig phrase for a National Bank "since the old institution went into the political market, and mercantile business, and speculated in Cotton and Congress-men, and lost some 20 millions of the people's money. National *Bank* has an odour of unpopularity about it. Hence the new name."

Soliloquy—To go to Texas or not to go—that is the question—whether it are better to stay at home and bear these ills what we has got, or to take up arms against a lot of Wexicans and Ingines, and by fighting 'em. To fight—to fire—'taint nothin' new to me and hardly that—but in that fight of ourn, what bullets may come when we have shuffled off a shot or so, must bid us consider on't. Aye, there's the rub! Rather guess we won't go on the war.

Obituary.

The death of Miss SARAH E. BLAKE, announced in the last week's Jeffersonian, was one of those mournful dispensations of Providence peculiarly to harrow with peercing grief the affections of relations and friends of the deceased, and to make an awful impression upon the youth in our community of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. Miss BLAKE was in the 16th year of her age—in the bloom of youth, with a fine intellect and a well cultivated mind—surrounded with all the endearments of life, affectionate relations and kind friends—she has been snatched away by the fell-destroyer, and her gentle spirit has winged its way to that "land from whose bourne no traveller returns." Her sickness had been long and severe; yet she awaited, with a calm and serene resignation, the will of her heavenly father, and bid adiew with sweet composure to earthly friends and endearments. Her afflicted relations and friends, mourne not as those without hope; a spirit so pure and guileless, so calm and patiently resigned as was their Sarah's in full view of approaching dissolution, could not be long in winging its way to those mansions of eternal bliss, where "the wicked cease from troubly and there many are at rest."

Her remains were followed to the tomb, by numerous relations and friends. In the mournful procession, appeared the young ladies of the Female Seminary; each bearing in her hand a white rose, so emblimatical of the purity and innocence of youth, and the frail nature of earthly existence. When the corps had reached the grave, her former companions and asociates gathered around, and after it had been placed in its narrow resting place, they strewed it with their flowery tributes to early love and friendship.

Daguerreotype, Likenesses.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he has taken a room at Mr. *Roberts's Hotel*, where he is prepared to take *Miniatures*, by means of the above beautiful Art. Persons who wish to have their *Likenesses* taken in the most accurate manner, and very cheap, would do well to call without delay, as the subscriber will not remain but a few days. Specimins of the Art can be seen by calling at the Charlotte Hotel.

I. B. ALEXANDER.

June 5th, 1843. 13:::w

THE FINAL EXAMINATION

OF the Senior class in Davidson College, will be held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June next. The Trustees of the College and friends of literature are invited to attend.

May 23, 1843. 13:

Dr. James D. Smith,

HAVING located himself at the store of W. J. Winchester, Esq., in Union county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. His charges in all cases shall be consistent with the depressed state of the times.

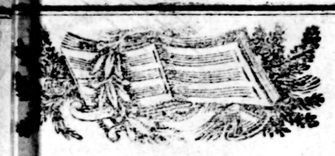
May 30, 1843. 13:

TAILORING.

THE subscriber having received the *LATEST FASHIONS*, will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS at the old stand of [illegible] will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage.

A. GRAHAM.

April 18, 1843. 9:



POETRY

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

MY OWN NEW ENGLAND HOME.

I've treasured gold on Afric's shore,
I've gathered India's pearls and spices—
I've sought for unsunned diamonds o'er
The hills where sacred Ganges rises.
I've seen the tall palm's tufted crown
Droop as it mourned the dusk of even,
And watched the burning stars look down,
Most brilliant from the tropic heaven.
And I have cooled my fervid brow
In founts that ne'er grow chill and icy,
And slumbered where the orange bough
Breathed round me incense sweet and spicy.
I've wandered on where grows the lime,—
I've seen the fadeless and red rose blushing.—
And listened, 'neath a swelling chime
Of warbled wood-notes, ceaseless gushing,—
And I have mingled with the throng,
That knelt to sceptred kings in duty,
And moved, a favored one, among
The jewelled forms of titled beauty,
But never yet, in hall or bower,—
In crowded mart or pathway lonely,
Had earth, with all its brightness, power
To break that spell that binds me only.
Thou PILGRIM LAND! to thee, to thine,
My soul, with homage pure and real,
Turns fondly from each gilded shrine,
That mocked me with its light ideal.
Ah! I could climb thy rugged hills—
Could hear thy mountain breezes booming,
Nor miss one dew-drop that distils
On distant flowers, perennial blooming,
And I could rest this fevered head
Upon thy cold but stainless bosom,
Nor breathe one sigh that round me spread,
No fragrance from a tropic blossom.
Land of high-minded, honest men!
Fair girls—fond wives—and noble mothers!
Give me thy soil to tread again,
And I'll not care for all the others.

JOSIAH D. BANGS.

SONG.

Oh, ask me not to sing to-night,
The songs of mirth or gladness,
'Tis mockery to breathe delight,
When all within is sadness.

And vain to call from mem'ry back
The past a joy to borrow,—
The mangled wretch who leaves the rack,
But turns to it with sorrow!

And if to music's lighter note,
My saddened heart should waken,
Like Æol Harps, when night winds float,
It would but sigh when shaken.

Then ask me not to sing of mirth,
To trill the lays of gladness;
Ere I could give one joy-tone birth,
'Twould be a wail of sadness.

T. H. LANE.

The Wheat Crop.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 3d instant has the following paragraph on this subject:

"We have been observing the various accounts given of this important crop to Ohio and elsewhere. In Ohio there is every reason to suppose the crop will be at least an average one. Doubts were entertained whether the root had not suffered from the severity of the winter. But generally this is not a cause of injury to the Wheat. The principal injuries are from smut, fly, and wet harvest. Should the weather be dry from this period we may hope the corn will escape smut. The harvesting is almost always dry in our country; and on the whole there is no reason yet to doubt of good crops; though we can hardly expect as good a one as last year, because that was remarkably fine. In Ohio we have seen no bad accounts, except from two or three counties, which, we suspect will not turn out as bad as they are said to be. In Western New York the appearance of the Wheat is said to be remarkably good.

In some parts of Pennsylvania the appearances are bad.

On the whole, we think there will be an average crop in the United States this year. There is a very large surplus of the last crop on hand; and no one need expect to see flour scarce."

"Mrs. Jenkins," said Ichabod Homespun, "I should like most darn'dly to have your Sal. I think that as far as fater peace, happiness and prosperity is consarned, I can do her up, double her over, and put her threw 'bout inkstand."

"Well Ichabod, if Sally conjugates with your ideas of domestic felicity, you can approximate on the principle of cohesive attraction, just as soon as the preliminary arrangement can be thoroughly effected. If you treat her well, and indulge her to the utmost extent of her desires, she will prove an affectionate wife, and a kind mother to all your dear little children in prospective; but if you go to stirring on her up with the long pole of obstinacy and perverseness, I guess as how you will find her a leetle rough round the edges."

"After that, Mrs. Jenkins, I'll go and see if I can break them steers. If I can, I aint afeard but I can make Sally agree."—*Sun. Mercury.*

A Sensible Prayer.—A backwoodsman about to encounter a bear in the forest, and distrusting his own strength a little, made the following very sensible prayer:

"Oh Lord! here's going to be one of the greatest bear fights you ever did see! Oh Lord, help me—but if you can't help me, for God's sake don't help the bear!

The author of the above, must have been present at the battle of ——, when the following prayer was made by an American General:

"Oh Lord! here is going to be one of the peskiest fights that ever was in God's world. Oh Lord, favor the Americans—but if it be contrary to your divine will to favor our side, for God's sake don't favor the British! At any rate, lay low, and keep dark, and we'll show you a devil of a fight! —such a fight as will raise your hair straight on eend—and turn the gizzard of the d—d Red Coats t'other side out. Amen!"

As sore throats are somewhat prevalent at present, we find in an eastern paper—"If a gentleman be affected, let him take the sleeve of a young lady's dress and pass it gently round his neck." To give good efficacy to the remedy, there must be a soft, white arm in the sleeve.

Quaker Toast.—This from me and mine to thee and thine—I wish when thou and thine come to me and mine that me and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thou and thine have treated me and mine.

If you would teach your cattle to be mischievous, put up a low and slender fence at first, and raise or strengthen it as they become expert in jumping.

"It follows as the night the day as the tailor said when the dandy ran off [illegible]

DR. CHARLES J. FOX

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7:::F

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the April Sessions of Mecklenburg County court, 1843, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. James G. Porter, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CYRUS JOHNSON, }
RICHD. PEOPLES, } Executors.

April 25, 1843. 10--F.

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Maj. ZENAS A. GRIER, his attorney in fact, for managing the affairs of the estate of the late Samuel B. McComb. Persons owing said estate will please make settlement with Maj. Grier, and those having claims against the same, must present them to him according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MATTHEW B. McCOMB,
Executor of S. B. McComb.

March 28, 1843. 5...F

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, will expose to public sale, at one and two years' credit, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June next, (it being the week of Catawba County Court,) at Newton, the town site of the new County of Catawba, N. Carolina, a number of valuable

TOWN LOTS.

THE said town is located in a very healthy part of the country, within 8 miles of the celebrated Sulphur Springs known as Willong's Springs, and within 1 mile of Setzer's Springs, which are highly valued for their medicinal virtues, and near the Stage road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C. The soil of the surrounding country, and the enterprize of the population and their wealth, would make Newton a desirable location for business men of all descriptions.

JOSEPH WILSON,
B. C. ALLEN,
T. CLONINGER,
LEO. LAWRANCE, } Commissioners.

April 19, 1843. 10....6w.

MANSION HOUSE,

Charlotte, North Carolina.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. Timothy R. Hughes' interest in the above Establishment, tenders his services to the Travelling Public. Having for several years been engaged in keeping Private Entertainment at Mount Mourne in Iredell county, he indulges the hope that he has experience enough in the duties of his business to endeavor to render comfortable all who may bestow upon his House their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate [illegible]

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

HIRAM T. SLOAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 31, 1843. 98::::6m.

A. BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

He still continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 108...F

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ult., a negro man named NAPOLEON. Said boy is a very bright mulatto, about 25 years old, bear sa down-cast, suspicious countenance, and has straight black hair. He is a shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smoothe oil-cloth cap, blue broad-cloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons, and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slaveholding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the eastern part of this State.

I will give a reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this county and delivered to me, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if taken up out of this county and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4th, 1843. 106:::F.

☞ The Charlotte Journal, Knoxville Argus, and Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 weeks and forward the account to the subscriber. L. S.

The beautiful thoro'-bred Horse

OSCEOLA,

WILL stand the present season, (sickness, accidents, high waters, and public days excepted,) every Tuesday and Wednesday at Charlotte, and every Friday and Saturday at the subscriber's stable in Cabarrus county. The season commenced on the 15th instant and will end on the 15th June next. He will stand at $10 the season, $15 the insurance. There must be a contract made the first visit, or they will be charged by the season. Every person entering for the insurance of a mare, and refuses or fails to bring her regularly during the season, or until he obtains the consent of the subscriber, or should dispose of the mare before she is ascertained to be with foal, shall in every instance be liable for the insurance price. Every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liabilities for either. Mares sent from a distance to the stable of the subscriber, will be fed upon grain at 25 cents per day, pasture gratis, and colored servants gratis.

OSCEOLA is thorough-bred, as may be seen by reference to my handbills and to the American Turf Register. Persons wishing to see the Horse, can do so by calling on Col. Sloan, my agent in Charlotte.

MARTIN PHIFER.

105:::F. Charlotte, May 2, 1843. 11:::y.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

James C. Massey vs. Benj. H. Massey & others. } *Original Bill in Equity—Feb. Term*, 1843.

SAMUEL B. MASSEY and wife Mary, Henry R. Massey, Thomas K. Cureton, Benjamin H. Massey, Henry M. Cook, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah and William Massey, G. B. Massey, Benjamin S. Massey, L. H. Massey, and H. S. Massey, Defendants in this case, residing without the limits of this State. It was ordered, that publication be made four weeks, in the Jeffersonian, published in Charlotte, that, unless the said defendants come forward and answer at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and be heard exparte, as to them.

By Order.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Charlotte, May 23rd, 1843.

Bacon.

5,000 POUNDS Bacon for sale by the subscriber, for the cash only.

April 18. F. H. MAXWELL.

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, April Term, 1843.

GABRIEL HELMS, Admr. of William Pyron, Jun., decd., vs. A. J. Pyron, and others. } Petition for sale of real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that A. J. Pyron, Camilius Carelock and Wife Matilda, two of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: *It is therefore ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Union, at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the first Monday in July next, and answer said petition, or Judgement pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 1st Monday of April, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, C. U. C.

Printer's fee $5 60. 10...6 v.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

SITUATED ON MAIN ST., ONE SQUARE SOUTH of the COURTHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING leased the *CHALOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds, polite and attentive Servants, and experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on [illegible] street, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 112...F

State of North Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Jorden Council, vs. James Aldridge. } Or. Attachment levied on lands.

IT appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in the case above mentioned, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur; otherwise judgement final will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

JOHN RAY, Clerk.

Printer's fee $5 60 107::::6w

State of North Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Session, 1843.

C. C. HENDERSON, vs. ALFRED CARPENTER. } Attachment levied on personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: *It is therefore ordered by Court*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy; otherwise the property levied on is condemned to supply Plantiff's demand.

Witness, *H. Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at Office the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in Feburary, in the 67th year of our Independence, A. D. 1843.

H. CANSLER, Clerk.

Printer's fee $5,60. 9...6w

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST.

TENDERS his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent country, for past favors, and would inform them that he may occasionally be found in Charlotte, where he will be happy to wait upon any that may favor him with a call Persons living in the country would do well to address him through the Post Office at Charlotte, if they should require his services. All such calls shall be met with as much promptness as his business will possibly permit.

CHARGES, in some respects, suitable to the hardness of the times.

May 2, 1843. 11::::6w.

Law Notice.

GREEN W. CALDWELL has resumed the practice of law, and will regularly attend the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties. Business confided to his

Charlotte, May 2, 1843. 11y.

COPARTNERSHIP

DRS. P. C. CALDWELL and THOMAS HARRIS, have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine under the firm of Caldwell & Harris, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. They return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them during their long practice in this community, and hope, by prompt and untiring attention to practice in all the branches of their profession, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor. [Charlotte, May 16—12F

LIFE OF JNO. C. CALHOUN.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining a true and well written life of that eminent Statesman and patriot, the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, can be gratified by calling at the Store of C. E. Moss & Co., in Charlotte. They have on hand a small supply, in neat covers, accompanied with a splendid portrait of Mr. CALHOUN—price 25 cents per copy.

May. 9, 1843.

Forbearance ceases to be a virtue!

☞ *To those who can, but will not pay their debts.*

THE undersigned is compelled by the necessity of his situation, to make this last call on those who are are indebted to him by book account, up to the 1st day of January, 1843, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note, within one month from this date. Those who do not comply with this request, will immediately find their accts. in hands that will not extend the indulgence they have heretofore received.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

May 16, 1843. 12:3w

MEDICAL.

DR. LAFAYETTE CALDWELL,

HAVING located himself at the store of Messrs. Grier & Houston, in Providence Settlement respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that section of country. He will give his most assiduous attention to all cases confided to his skill; and his charges shall be regulated by the pecuniary state of the times. He will at all times have the benefit of the advice and assistance of his brother, Dr. P. C. CALDWELL, in all difficult cases, without additional charge to patients.

April 11, 1843 107::::F

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton.
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's Pamphlet.

Carlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y.

THE SPECTATOR.

The subscriber will continue to publish at Washington, D. C., the *Spectator* weekly. It will be devoted to the spread of true Democratic principles and will adopt for its motto the words of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN—"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchmet; and strict adherence to the Constitution;" and will bear aloft his truly Democratic banner. It will also strongly advocate the limitation of the tenure of the Presidentail office to one term—not only in justice to the distinguished public men of the nation, but as more consonant to the genius of our Republican institutions and more conducive to a faithful and independent administration of the Government.

As the most direct and affective mode of securing the permanent ascendency of these cardinal principles, the *Spectator* will zealously urge upon the country the claims of the distinguished Southern Statesman for the Presidency. In doing this it will not be unmindful of the integrity and safety of the Republican Party, and will manifest a proper regard for the pretensions of the prominent individuals who have been named for this high trust, and are identified with the advancement of these principles. The *Spectator* will be edited by one of the ablest and most experienced political writers of the day.

The terms are three dollars per year, in advance for a single copy.

Clubs and individuals, ordering more then one copy, and forwarding the amount of subscription in advance, will receive them on the following terms

Five Dollars per annum for two copies.
Twelve " " five "
Twenty " " ten "

No paper will be sent without a remittance of the subscription.

All communications must be addressed to the subscriber.

JOHN HEART.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1843.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable [illegible] dies may be found at the village [illegible] and soon at every country store [illegible] Remember and never get them [illegible] have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrapper [illegible] all others by the same names are base imposition [illegible] counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you [illegible] them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write [illegible] for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the head of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' OINTMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' SPECIFIC; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has ruined so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:] *Doctor C. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, arising from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great [illegible]

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DYSPEPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

hair any shade you wish, but will not stain the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—sore throat, coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure equally.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1843, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for the facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, is your motto—***and these never can be true without our names to them.* **All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us**

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our Agents. All the above articles for sale by B. [illegible] Charlotte, N. C.

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at the "Jeffersonian" Office